

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

JOHN GRIFFIN HEADRICK,
Petitioner,

v.

RICHARD MORGAN,
Respondent.

Case No. C05-5228RJB
ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

This matter is before the Court on petitioner's petition for writ of *habeas corpus* pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. The Court, having reviewed petitioner's petition and the balance of the record, hereby finds and ORDERS:

On March 24, 2005, petitioner filed an application to proceed *in forma pauperis* and a petition for writ of *habeas corpus* pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. (Dkt. #1). The Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 ("AEDPA") imposes a one-year statute of limitations on petitions for writ of *habeas corpus* filed in federal court by persons in custody pursuant to the judgment of a state court. Dictado v. Ducharme, 244 F.3d 724, 726 (9th Cir. 2001); 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d). Section 2244(d) reads:

(1) A 1-year period of limitation shall apply to an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* by a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court. The limitation period shall run from the latest of --

(A) the date on which the judgment became final by conclusion of direct review or the expiration of the time for seeking such review;

(B) the date on which the impediment to filing an application created by State action in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States is

1 removed, if the applicant was prevented from filing by such State action;

2 (C) the date on which the constitutional right asserted was initially
3 recognized by the Supreme Court, if the right has been newly recognized by
4 the Supreme Court and made retroactively applicable to cases on collateral
5 review; or

(D) the date on which the factual predicate of the claim or claims presented
could have been discovered through the exercise of due diligence.

6 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d). This one-year statute of limitations is tolled for “[t]he time during which a properly
7 filed application for State post-conviction or other collateral review with respect to the pertinent judgment
8 or claim is pending.” Dictado, 244 F.3d at 726; 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(2). Conversely, the AEDPA’s statute
9 of limitations “is not tolled from the time a final decision is issued on direct state appeal and the time the
10 first state collateral challenge is filed because there is no case ‘pending’ during that interval.” Nino v.
11 Galaza, 183 F.3d 1003, 1006 (9th Cir. 1999).

12 For those persons in state custody whose convictions became final prior to the enactment of the
13 AEDPA, the statute of limitations began to run on April 24, 1996, the date the AEDPA was enacted, and
14 expired one year later on April 24, 1997, unless statutory tolling applied. Calderon v. United States Dist.
15 Ct. (Beeler), 128 F.3d 1283, 1286 (9th Cir.1997), *overruled in part on other grounds by* Calderon v.
16 United States Dist. Ct. (Kelly), 163 F.3d 530, 540 (9th Cir.1998) (en banc); Patterson v. Stewart, 251 F.3d
17 1243, 1246 (9th Cir. 2001).

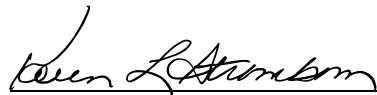
18 Plaintiff states in his petition that he was convicted and sentenced in Thurston County Superior
19 Court on June 30, 1993, pursuant to a plea agreement. Petition, p. 2¹; Appendix A, attached to Petition, p.
20 1. While petitioner states that he appealed his conviction, that “appeal” appears to have been a personal
21 restraint petition that was dismissed by the Washington Court of Appeals on January 30, 2004. Petition,
22 pp. 2-3. Although it is not clear when petitioner filed his petition, as noted above, it was not dismissed
23 until more than ten years after petitioner was convicted and sentenced. As such, it seems highly unlikely
24 the one-year statute of limitations did not expire prior to petitioner’s filing of his petition. In addition,
25 another nine months passed between the denial of that petition and petitioner’s filing of a state petition for
26 writ of *habeas corpus*. Petition, p. 5.

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28 ¹This is actually the first page of petitioner’s petition. However, it is numbered page “(2)” at the bottom. Thus, the
second page of petitioner’s petition is numbered page “(3)”, and so on. For the sake of clarity and consistency, the court has used
the page numbers that appear on the pages of petitioner’s petition in its citations.

1 Accordingly, the Court shall not serve the petition on respondent. Nevertheless, the court shall
2 grant petitioner the opportunity to show that his federal *habeas corpus* petition is not now time-barred.
3 Thus, petitioner shall file by **no later than June 10, 2005**, an amendment to his petition explaining why
4 this matter should not be dismissed as untimely.

5 The Clerk shall send a copy of this Order to petitioner.

6 DATED this 10th day of May, 2005.

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10 Karen L. Strombom
11 United States Magistrate Judge
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